argininosuccinic aciduria

Argininosuccinic aciduria is an inherited disorder that causes ammonia to accumulate in the blood. Ammonia, which is formed when proteins are broken down in the body, is toxic if the levels become too high. The nervous system is especially sensitive to the effects of excess ammonia.

Argininosuccinic aciduria usually becomes evident in the first few days of life. An infant with argininosuccinic aciduria may be lacking in energy (lethargic) or unwilling to eat, and have poorly controlled breathing rate or body temperature. Some babies with this disorder experience seizures or unusual body movements, or go into a coma. Complications from argininosuccinic aciduria may include developmental delay and intellectual disability. Progressive liver damage, skin lesions, and brittle hair may also be seen.

Occasionally, an individual may inherit a mild form of the disorder in which ammonia accumulates in the bloodstream only during periods of illness or other stress.

Frequency

Argininosuccinic aciduria occurs in approximately 1 in 70,000 newborns.

Genetic Changes

Mutations in the ASL gene cause argininosuccinic aciduria.

Argininosuccinic aciduria belongs to a class of genetic diseases called urea cycle disorders. The urea cycle is a sequence of reactions that occur in liver cells. It processes excess nitrogen, generated when protein is used by the body, to make a compound called urea that is excreted by the kidneys.

In argininosuccinic aciduria, the enzyme that starts a specific reaction within the urea cycle is damaged or missing. The urea cycle cannot proceed normally, and nitrogen accumulates in the bloodstream in the form of ammonia.

Ammonia is especially damaging to the nervous system, so argininosuccinic aciduria causes neurological problems as well as eventual damage to the liver.

Inheritance Pattern

This condition is inherited in an autosomal recessive pattern, which means both copies of the gene in each cell have mutations. The parents of an individual with an autosomal recessive condition each carry one copy of the mutated gene, but they typically do not show signs and symptoms of the condition.

Other Names for This Condition

- Argininosuccinate lyase deficiency
- argininosuccinic acidemia
- Argininosuccinicaciduria
- argininosuccinyl-CoA lyase deficiency
- arginosuccinase deficiency
- ASA
- ASAuria
- ASL deficiency

Diagnosis & Management

These resources address the diagnosis or management of argininosuccinic aciduria:

- Baby's First Test http://www.babysfirsttest.org/newborn-screening/conditions/argininosuccinicaciduria
- GeneReview: Argininosuccinate Lyase Deficiency https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK51784
- GeneReview: Urea Cycle Disorders Overview https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1217
- Genetic Testing Registry: Argininosuccinate lyase deficiency https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C0268547/
- MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Hereditary urea cycle abnormality https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000372.htm
- National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD) Physician Guide: Urea Cycle Disorders
 http://nordphysicianguides.org/urea-cycle-disorders/
- New England Consortium of Metabolic Programs: Acute Illness Protocol http://newenglandconsortium.org/protocols/acute_illness/urea_cycle_disorders/ argininosuccinic-acid-lyase-def.pdf

These resources from MedlinePlus offer information about the diagnosis and management of various health conditions:

- Diagnostic Tests https://medlineplus.gov/diagnostictests.html
- Drug Therapy https://medlineplus.gov/drugtherapy.html

- Surgery and Rehabilitation https://medlineplus.gov/surgeryandrehabilitation.html
- Genetic Counseling https://medlineplus.gov/geneticcounseling.html
- Palliative Care https://medlineplus.gov/palliativecare.html

Additional Information & Resources

MedlinePlus

- Encyclopedia: Hereditary urea cycle abnormality https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000372.htm
- Health Topic: Amino Acid Metabolism Disorders
 https://medlineplus.gov/aminoacidmetabolismdisorders.html
- Health Topic: Genetic Brain Disorders https://medlineplus.gov/geneticbraindisorders.html
- Health Topic: Newborn Screening https://medlineplus.gov/newbornscreening.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

 Argininosuccinic aciduria https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/5843/argininosuccinic-aciduria

Educational Resources

- Disease InfoSearch: Argininosuccinic Aciduria http://www.diseaseinfosearch.org/Argininosuccinic+Aciduria/576
- Genetics Education Materials for School Success (GEMSS) http://www.gemssforschools.org/conditions/urea-cycle/default
- MalaCards: argininosuccinic aciduria http://www.malacards.org/card/argininosuccinic_aciduria
- My46 Trait Profile https://www.my46.org/trait-document?trait=Argininosuccinic %20aciduria&type=profile
- Orphanet: Argininosuccinic aciduria
 http://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=23
- Screening, Technology and Research in Genetics http://www.newbornscreening.info/Parents/aminoaciddisorders/ASAL.html

- Vanderbilt Children's Hospital http://www.childrenshospital.vanderbilt.org/uploads/documents/mgarginino succinic_aciduria.pdf
- Virginia Department of Health http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/content/uploads/sites/33/2016/11/Parent-Fact-Sheet_ASA_English.pdf

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- Children Living with Inherited Metabolic Diseases http://www.climb.org.uk/
- National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD)
 https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/argininosuccinic-aciduria/
- National Urea Cycle Disorders Foundation http://www.nucdf.org/
- Urea Cycle Disorders Consortium http://www.rarediseasesnetwork.org/cms/ucdc/Learn-More/Disorder-Definitions

GeneReviews

- Argininosuccinate Lyase Deficiency https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK51784
- Urea Cycle Disorders Overview https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1217

Genetic Testing Registry

 Argininosuccinate lyase deficiency https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C0268547/

ACT Sheets

 Increased Citrulline https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK55827/bin/Citrullinemia.pdf

ClinicalTrials.gov

ClinicalTrials.gov
 https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22argininosuccinic+aciduria%22+OR+%22amino+acid+metabolism%2C+inborn+errors%22

Scientific Articles on PubMed

PubMed

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28argininosuccinic+aciduria %5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28argininosuccinate+lyase+deficiency%5BTIAB%5D %29+OR+%28asl+deficiency%5BTIAB%5D%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D +AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+2160+days%22%5Bdp%5D

OMIM

 ARGININOSUCCINIC ACIDURIA http://omim.org/entry/207900

Sources for This Summary

- GeneReview: Urea Cycle Disorders Overview https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1217
- Kleijer WJ, Garritsen VH, Linnebank M, Mooyer P, Huijmans JG, Mustonen A, Simola KO, Arslan-Kirchner M, Battini R, Briones P, Cardo E, Mandel H, Tschiedel E, Wanders RJ, Koch HG. Clinical, enzymatic, and molecular genetic characterization of a biochemical variant type of argininosuccinic aciduria: prenatal and postnatal diagnosis in five unrelated families. J Inherit Metab Dis. 2002 Sep; 25(5):399-410.

Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12408190

 Lee B, Goss J. Long-term correction of urea cycle disorders. J Pediatr. 2001 Jan;138(1 Suppl): S62-71. Review.

Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11148551

- National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD) https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/argininosuccinic-aciduria/
- National Urea Cycle Disorders Foundation http://www.nucdf.org/
- Reid Sutton V, Pan Y, Davis EC, Craigen WJ. A mouse model of argininosuccinic aciduria: biochemical characterization. Mol Genet Metab. 2003 Jan;78(1):11-6.
 Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12559843
- Scaglia F, Brunetti-Pierri N, Kleppe S, Marini J, Carter S, Garlick P, Jahoor F, O'Brien W, Lee
 B. Clinical consequences of urea cycle enzyme deficiencies and potential links to arginine and nitric oxide metabolism. J Nutr. 2004 Oct;134(10 Suppl):2775S-2782S; discussion 2796S-2797S. Review.

Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15465784

- Stadler S, Gempel K, Bieger I, Pontz BF, Gerbitz KD, Bauer MF, Hofmann S. Detection of neonatal argininosuccinate lyase deficiency by serum tandem mass spectrometry. J Inherit Metab Dis. 2001 Jun;24(3):370-8.
 - Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11486903
- Wilcken B, Smith A, Brown DA. Urine screening for aminoacidopathies: is it beneficial? Results of a long-term follow-up of cases detected bny screening one millon babies. J Pediatr. 1980 Sep;97(3): 492-7.

Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/7411317

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference:

https://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/condition/argininosuccinic-aciduria

Reviewed: March 2007

Published: February 14, 2017

Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications U.S. National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health Department of Health & Human Services